BRITISH WIN A BATTLE.

BOER POSITION AT BELMONT CARRIED.

THREE RIDGES IN SUCCESSION TAKEN -DECISIVE BAYONET CHARGE BY THE GUARDS.

[BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.] London, Nov. 24, 6 a. m.-Long after midnight an official dispatch was received at the War office bringing news of a battle fought by General Lord Methuen at Belmont with the Free Staters, the result being a complete victory for the Kimberley relief column. General Methuen found the Boers strongly intrenched and proyided with plenty of guns. The ground they chose to defend was cleverly selected and in driving them from their position the British troops had to carry three ridges in succession. which seems almost a repetition of the battlefield of Elandslangte. The last ridge was carried at the point of the bayonet by the Guards after the defenders had been shaken out with The British losses as officially reported were three officers killed and twentytwo wounded, including General Fetherstonehaugh; fifty-six men killed, 130 wounded and twenty-wo missing.

The Boers lost heavily, and forty prisoners were taken, besides a great quantity of stores.

This victory is of special importance, because ft is the first blow dealt by the British force, acting purely on the offensive, and is part of the development of the British plan of campaign. It will doubtless open up the road to Kimberley, at all events as far as the Modder River,

Further details of the fighting will be anxiously awaited by the British public, although it is already clear that the victory is decisive.

A dispatch is also at hand from General Gatacre, who, in reporting the latest dispositions of the British troops, makes ominous mention of continued Dutch risings in the Broken Nail district. A party of armed Dutch is said to have left Cradock, on the Eastern line to Port Elizabeth, to join the Boers, taking armed

General French, who was yesterday reported to be moving east from De Aar, has found the Boers holding a strong position at Arundel, a few miles north of Naauw Poort. The British force withdrew, with three wounded.

There is no news from Estcourt, but a rumor reached Maritzburg yesterday that General White made a successful sortle from Ladysmith on Sunday night, capturing some Boer posttions with guns and material, and inflicting ioss on the enemy.

BOER TACTICS NEW TO THEM NOVEL SENSATIONS FURNISHED THE BRITISH ARMY IN SOUTH AFRICA.

IBY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.] Nov. 24, 1 a. m.-"Big Battle" was last night, but it turned out to be one of the old kind in the Soudan, where 2,500 Dervishes had been attacked by General Wingate with an Egyptian force and utterly routed, after a sudden, irresistible onslaught, over four hundred being killed. The Anglo-Egyptian loss was three men wounded-a low price for a complete victory. This is the training which British armies have had for a generation in fighting savage or semi-civilized foes, and it has unfitted them for battling with the Boers, who do not mass their forces and cannot be

NOT LIKE OTHER BRITISH WARS. The situation in lower Natal offers a strik-The Dutch allies, after investing Ladysmith, have turned about to deal with the British relief column piecemeal. By dividing their forces into mobile bands of raiders, and cutting in between Estcourt and the Mooi River, and threatening to dash in at Howick, between the the Boers from their positions. Mool and Pletermaritzburg, they are isolating superior mobility without making a decisive attack at any point, or concentrating their forces for a supreme effort. It is guerilla warfare, with long range guns and howitzers added for keeping the British at a distance, and is varied by such diversions as horse stealing, cattle raiding and looting on a large scale. John Bull is naturally irritated by these irregular tactics, but he ought not to be amazed by them, for General Joubert during the war of independence dealt in precisely the same way with one British detachment after another, and prevented union of the various other, and prevented union of the various of other, and prevented union of the various commands. He then had the immense advantage of superiority of numbers. But conditions are now reversed, for the British force in lower Natal will be 18,000 certainly, and possibly 20,000 when the last transport reaches Durban, and General White's garrison of 13,000 troops is still unharmed in reserve. Moreover, Joubert, while blocking the advance of the relief column by separating the various links in the chain, is scattering his own forces without obtaining any marked advantage.

While the situation in Natal was most confusing yesterday, several points were clear at midnight. The Ladysmith garrison remained safe and cheerful at the end of last week, as was shown by "The Star's" special dispatch from | teen miles. They were fired upon by a party Cape Town based upon a message brought by a of Boers concealed on a hill. Three men were runner. General Hildyard was not helpless at Estcourt, for he had made a sortle and was engaging the enemy. The bridge was resolutely held by Barton's battalions at the Mooi River after two days' skirmishing, and there were guns to defend it. Pletermaritzburg was well garrisoned, and fresh infantry, dragoons and naval guns had been put on shore at Durban. General Buller, moreover, was not showing any fluential Dutch suspected of disloyalty. signs of uneasiness or panic, for the only force sent from Cape Town to Durban yesterday was a small body of dragoons.

STIRRING NEWS FROM THE WEST. News from the western frontler is stirring. The War Office has received reports from Kimberley to November 17 announcing a week's ineffective bombardment and two dashing midhight sorties by the garrison. The Dutch forces are concentrating south of Kimberley in anticipation of the approach of Lord Methuen's column, which will have arduous work cut out for it, as the enemy are on good fighting ground. From Mafeking there is a message to "The

THE OTTO HUBER BREWERY'S LABEL Musrantees perfect brewing and bottling.-Advt.

Pall Mall Gazette," dated November 20, with the disturbing report that fever is rife in the town. Lord Salisbury's son is stationed there with a dozen well known British officers, who

Signs of active operations are multiplied on the Orange River north and west of De Aar, where General Buller is evidently bent upon forcing the fighting for the sake of clearing Cape Colony of the enemy and of drawing off the Free State raiders from Natal. "The black menace" is darker than ever over Basutoland, where Sir Alfred Milner reports that the Boers are intriguing deeply and striving to stir up civil war and recruit their field labor for saving their crops.

While a slight improvement in Lord Salisbury's health was reported at midnight, it is not considered possible that he will do any diplomatic work for some time. After the Cablnet meeting yesterday it was reported that Mr. Balfour might return to the Foreign Office for a few weeks. Certainly there will be no immediate diplomatic results of the German Emperor's visit. But an atmosphere has been created for an era of good feeling and helpful association between England and Germany.

"The Daily News," "The Standard," "The St. James's Gazette" and other journals comment in detail upon Mr. Reid's speech, and "The Pall Mall Gazette" has a long and remarkable article upon it, in which it emphasizes the importance of the admission of Germany into the Anglo-Saxon bond. This speech is described at once as a revelation and a true prophecy of a commercial triple alliance. It certainly has enabled the English press, which has been feebly toying with the Emperor's visit without knowing what to say about it, to deal with it on broad lines as an event with an important bearing upon the future destinies of the three great industrial and progressive nations of Christendom. I. N. F.

METHUEN'S STORY OF THE FIGHT. HEAVY LOSSES SUFFERED BY THE BRIT-

ISH-LIST OF KILLED AND WOUNDED. London, Nov. 23 .- The Secretary of War has received the following dispatch through General Forestier-Walker, from General Methuen, dated Belmont, November 23:

Attacked the enemy at daybreak this morn-Attacked the enemy at daybreak this morning. He was in strong position. Three ridges were carried in succession, the last attack being prepared by shrapnel. Infantry behaved splendidly, and received support from the naval brigade and artillery. The enemy fought with courage and skill. Had I attacked later I should have had far heavier losses.

Our victory was complete. Have taken forty prisoners. Are burving a good number of the

prisoners. Am burying a good number of the Boers, but the greater part of the enemy's killed and wounded were removed by their comrades. Have captured a large number of horses and and destroyed a large quantity of am-

munition.

Brigadler General Fetherstonhaugh was severely wounded in the shoulder, and Lieutenant Colonel Crabbe, of the Grenadier Guards, is reported wounded. Our other casualties are the

GRENADIER GUARDS-THIRD BATTALION. illed-Lieutenant FRYER.

SECOND BATTALION.

Wounded-Lieutenant LESLIE, Lieutenant VAUGHAN, Lieutenant GURDON-REBOW and Lieutenant RUS-SELLS Reported wounded-Lieutenant LYON and Lieutenant CAMERON.

Rank and file-Killed, 26; wounded, 36; missing, 13. COLDSTREAM GUARDS-FIRST BATTALION. Wounded-Lieutenant GRANT.

SECOND BATTALION.

Wounded-Lieutenant the Hon. C. WILLOUGHBY and Lieutenant BURTON, the latter severely. Lieutenant BURTON, the latter severely. Rank and file—Killed, 8; wounded, 23; missing, 5. SCOTS GUARDS-FIRST BATTALION.

Wounded-Major the Hon. NORTH DALRYMPLE-HAM-ILTON, severely: Lieutenant BULKELEY and Lieu-tenant ALEXANDER.

NORTHUMBERLAND FUSILIERS-FIRST BAT-

TALLION. Killed-Captain EAGAR and Lieutenant BRINE

Wounded Major DASHWOOD and Lieutenant FESTING, dangerously. Captain SAPTE and Lieutenant FISH-BOURND, severely.

Rank and file-Killed, 12; wounded, 32. NORTHAMPTONSHIRE REGIMENT - SECOND

BATTALION. Wounded-Captain FREELAND and Lieutenant BAR

SOUTH YORKSHIRE REGIMENT. Rank and file-Wounded, 3.

CARRIED AT POINT OF THE BAYONET. Orange River, Nov. 23 .- The Hon. Mr. Logan, a member of the Cape Colony Legislative Counto which the English people are accustomed. | cil, who has just returned here from Belmont, says the British troops engaged the Boers this splendid. The British infantry carried the kopjes at the point of the bayonet, and drove

> FRENCH ENCOUNTERS THE BOERS. GENERAL GATACRE'S COLUMN IN TOUCH WITH THE DUTCH FORCES.

> London, Nov. 23.—The War Office has received the following dispatch from General Forestier-Walker at Cape Town:

> General Gatacre reports having yesterday (Wednesday) encamped a battalion of infantry near Putter's Kraal, and that reinforcements of

to join the rebels at Broken Nail, taking with them armed natives.

General French conducted a reconnoissance toward Arundel, which he found held in strength. He withdrew, with three men

The Boers are reported moving from Natal to the vicinity of Bloemfontein. Telegraphic communication with Belmont has been reopened and a heavy engagement is reported. The postand a heavy engagement is reported. The post-master at Hope Town reports that the Kuru-man people have defeated the North rebels.

Naauwpoort, Nov. 23, 5:20 p. m.-A British force two hundred strong, consisting of mounted infantry and police, with a few cavalry, partly

Queenstown, Cape Colony, Nov. 22.-For strategical reasons and to reassure the British population, General Gatacre has decided on a partially forward movement after the reinforcements arrive to-night.

Several further arrests have been made at Naauwpoort, and in that neighborhood, of in-

Replying to deputations from Herschell, regarding the intentions of the Free State forces at Ladygray, Commandant Olivier declared that an invasion of the Herschell district was not intended. Nevertheless, an incursion is antici-

WHITE CAPTURES BOER POSITIONS. Durban, Nov. 23, 7:45 p. m.—"The Natal Times" this evening says: "During a night at-

Continued on Third Page

A WATER LEVEL 1,000 MILES. The tracks of the New York Central, Lake Shora and Michigan Central between New York and Chi-cago. Six trains a day leave Grand Central Sta-tion, New York.—Advt.

ACTIVE PURSUIT OF THE REBELS KEPT UP.

FLIGHT OF THE INSURGENT LEADER, HAT-LESS AND COATLESS, THROUGH BAY-

AMBANG-COLONEL CARPEN-TER'S ADVANCE.

Manila, Nov. 23.-Colonel Carpenter on November 18 advanced to Santa Barbara, straight north from Jaro, taking trench after trench, the enemy fighting and retreating.

General Hughes's column has steadily been advancing north to gain a position west of Santa Barbara. It encountered the enemy in small detachments. Six to ten Americans were unded in this column

Colonel Carpenter started during the night of November 20, and opened with Battery G, of the 6th Artillery, at daybreak, on the trenches. The enemy volleyed as the artillery took up a position, wounding four. Two companies of the 26th Regiment, garrisoning Jaro, moved through Capaz, attacking the enemy on the right flank, just north of Jaro, at daybreak November 21, driving them toward Colonel Carpenter.

The country between Jaro and Santa Barbara The 6th Artillery fired on the trenches, and the 18th Regiment charged, the enemy retreating to the next trench. The 18th again charged, encountering and attacking a force of bolomen, who were hidden in the long grass and who severely wounded several Americans. During the afternoon of November 21 the fighting was severe immediately south of Pavia, three miles north of Jaro.

The 26th's companies returned to Jaro after the flank movement, having captured three sixpound smooth bore cannon and a quantity of arms and ammunition. The enemy's loss was not obtainable, but seven men were found dead in one trench.

The insurgents are falling back on Santa Barattacked before this.

AGUINALDO ON THE RUN.

A Spanish corporal captured by the Filipinos has arrived here from Tarlac. He says he saw Aguinaldo, accompanied by a prominent leader and fifteen men, arrive at Bayambang on the night of November 13, hatless, his clothes torn and spattered with mud, and the horses ex hausted. Aguinaldo, it appears, rested a short time, seemed anxious, consulted with his companions and the villagers as to the nature of the roads, secured fresh horses and proceeded immediately toward Mangatarem, in Pangebian (Pangasinan?) Province, west of Bayambang. The corporal tells a straight story, giving minute details. He is convinced he is not mistaken, having seen Aguinaldo several times during recent months. Aguinaldo, it appears, would have had time to leave Bayambang November 13 and pass through General Wheaton's lines November 17.

General MacArthur has returned to Tarlac and has established his headquarters at Aguinaldo's former residence.

During the entire movement from Gerona to Dagupan not a shot was fired. The inhabitants of San Carlos met the Americans with a band formerly attached to the insurgent army, and the Alcalde (Mayor), with General MacArthur and Colonel Bell, in a carriage, headed a proession through the town. General MacArthur was received with enthusiasm. Explaining the Americans' intentions, he announced that they intended to garrison all the towns on the railroad. Hundreds of men are in the fields harvesting rice along the railroad. The foreigners in the territory assert that Aguinaldo was not permitted a large part of his army to scatter to their homes and do their harvesting. The soldiers had hidden their rifles about their homes. If this is true many rifles are likely to be captured by the \$30 offered for each weapon

FORDING OF PAMPANGA RIVER.

The fording of the Pampanga River above Tarlac by the 36th Regiment and a battalion of the 17th Regiment was a noteworthy feat. The river is broad and swift. Part of the command was ferried over on rafts, and the remainder swam over, holding on to a lifeline strung across.

General Wheaton, when General MacArthur ommunicated with him, was holding San Fabian and two or three neighboring towns.

Captain Leonhauser's capture of the town of O'Donell was a remarkable stroke. His command, consisting of three companies of the 25th Regiment, Captain Albright and Lieutenants Bates and Morton commanding, started at 6 o'clock at night and marched fifteen miles in the mud. The only regular approach was along a road and over a river whose bridge was strongly fortified. The entrance to the town was intrenched. The soldiers left the road and followed a cattle trail to the rear of the town. At daylight the command separated, one company advancing on the back of the town and the others flanking it. The insurgent force was asleep, except those at the outposts, who were captured without shooting. One platoon ran detachments made a quick search of the houses. An officer describing the scene said;

"The negro soldiers were pouring out of every house, dragging sleepy, frightened Filipino warriors by the collar and kicking them into the street. It was a race to see which company would corral the most Filipinos. The women and children, believing the stories told that frightfully. After all the rifles had been secured the Filipinos were surprised by being told to go to their homes and attend to work."

REBELS MASSING NEARER MANILA. The insurgents from the north are concentrating at Montalban and San Mateo, where it is expected they will make resistance. The Spanlards never occupied these places, and the insurgents believe them to be impregnable. A reconnoissance to the northwest of San Mateo on Tuesday developed the fact that the rebels were moving stores and men to Montalban. The

number of insurgents is unknown. A reconnoiseance made yesterday showed that two hundred rebels are intrenched at San Mateo, and others in the valley between there and Mariquina, where the rebel outposts are

General Young entered San Mateo last September and found the place not especially adapted for a strong resistance

News from the pursuit of Aguinaldo is not expected for a day or two. Yesterday a report reached General Lawton by courier from General Young that people knowing the country think Aguinaldo's destination is Ilocos.

With General Lawton's troops in a position to move toward Bayombong by every road from the south, and with impenetrable mountains

UNEQUALLED SERVICE

The New-York Central has eight trains every day to Chicago; six to Cleveland; three to St. Louis; two to Cincinnati; two to Toronto; four to Montreal; five to Detroit; twelve to Buffalo and Niagara Falis, including the famous Empire State Express; sixteen between New-York and Albany and Troy.—Advt.

AGUINALDO HARD PRESSED END OF THE GAS RATE WAR

NEW-AMSTERDAM RESTORES PRICES TO THE LEGAL MAXIMUM.

SIMILAR ACTION BY THE CONSOLIDATED AND STANDARD COMPANIES EXPECTED

AT ONCE-CONSOLIDATED MAY AB-SORB THE OTHER TWO.

The war of rates which has been in progress for nearly seven months among the gas companies of this borough is practically ended. The directors of the New-Amsterdam Gas Company yesterday held a meeting at the office of H. B. Hollins & Co., and subsequently the following important and significant statement was issued by Frank S. Hastings, a leading member of the board:

In view of the fact that the company has reached the limit of its capacity, it has been determined by the directors to restore the price of gas to the legal rates, beginning with December 1

It is learned upon the best authority that similar action will be taken to-day by the directors subsequently conferring with Count von Bülow, of the Consolidated Gas Company when they ter, although several of the directors yesteris thickly intrenched, especially near Pavia, day afternoon professed ignorance of any such dience projected move, and declared that the announcement of the New-Amsterdam's advance in prices was news to them, President Russel Sage and Vice-President John T. Terry of the Standard Gas Light Company said that the Board of Directors of that company would at its meeting to-day in all probability pass a resolution restoring the price of gas to \$1 10 a thousand cubic feet, the rate prevailing up to May 1 Mr. Sage also said that the men who on Wednesday had made him a liberal offer for his Standard Gas Light holdings, this offer to extend to all stockholders of the company, had called on him yesterday with a check for a large amount to bind the bargain, but that he had refused to accept this check, as he was unbara, which it is expected General Hughes has | willing to be tied up. He feared that the companies might find that the restoration of rates would be unavailing, and that they had by their strife killed the goose that laid the golden egg. for it must be remembered that there was a governing body at Albany, and a committee from that body might inquire into the matter and recommend legislation the effect of which would be to establish a rate for gas permanently lower than that now authorized by law.

WALL STREET'S INTERPRETATION.

Wall Street was quick to reach the conclusion that the New-Amsterdam company's announcement was equivalent to notice that the gas war was over, a view reflected in the course of the two stocks chiefly affected. Consolidated Gas rose sharply to 199%, closing at 199%, a net advance for the day of five points, and New-Amsterdam, which is traded in "on the curb," closed at 32 bid, 321/2 asked, as compared with 29 bid and 291/2 asked, the last quotation of Wednesday.

A theory which found much acceptance in Wall Street yesterday was that the ending of the gas war was a direct result of the sale a few days ago by the People's Gas Light and Coke Company of Chicago of the Manhattan Oll Company, owned by it, to the General Industrial Development Company, of London, representing the Standard Oil Company. The Manhattan Oil Company, it is said, was a serious competitor of the Standard Oil Company, and the Standard Oil interests, which control the Consolidated Gas Company and the New-York Mutual Gas Light Company, months ago put pressure upon the People's Gas and the other so-called "Flower stocks" with the object of compelling Anthony N. Brady, who is an influential director of the People's Gas Company, to pany to the Standard. Mr. Brady is also a begun largely with the same object in view.

The war began on May 1, when the Consolidated and the Mutual reduced the price of gas from \$1 10 to 65 cents a thousand cubic feet. The Standard Gas Light Company the next day met this rate, and on May 3 the New-Amsterdam Gas Company made a rate of 50 cents a thousand cubic feet. There have been many rumors of settlement of the fight, but they have as often been found baseless. Now, however, there seems been found baseless. Now, however, there seems no question that the controversy is virtually ended. Three years ago a law was passed at Albany fixing the price of gas here at \$1.20 a thousand cubic feet and providing for a reduction of five cents each year until the price should reach \$1, which should thereafter be the permanent rate. The present price of gas under this control of the price of the price will be price will nent rate. The present price of gas unice will law is \$1.10, and after January 1 the price will

CONSOLIDATION LOOKED FOR

It is assumed that the going into effect of the agreement to restore rates will soon be followed Consolidated Gas Company of the New-Amsterdam and Standard companies. An unconfirmed rumor yesterday had it that the New-Amsterrumor yesterday had it that the New-Amsterdam stockholders would receive about 35 for their common stock and 65 for the preferred. The Consolidated Gas Company before the "war" paid 8 per cent dividends, but the yearly rate was reduced six months ago to 6 per cent and three months ago to 4 per cent.

Russell Sage, when seen at his home last evening, declined to discuss the action of the New Amsterdam company. "The statement given out covers the case," he said. Mr. Sage wouldn't say whether this meant an end of the

New Amsterdam company, given out covers the case," he said. Mr. Sage wouldn't say whether this meant an end of the gas war or not, nor would he say anything about possible consolidations.

John C. Tomlinson, a director of the New Amsterdam company, was seen last night at his home, in West Fifty-seventh-st. He was asked if there was an all around understanding that the rate war was at an end, and said: "So far as I know our action to-day had nothing to do with the Consolidated. It was wholly independent. The simple fact of the matter is that making and selling gas at 50 cents a thousand is a ruinous business. When the Consolidated company made the cut last spring we met it, and thereby largely increased the number of our customers. But we have been losing money all the time. It is like selling for \$1.50 a hat all the time. It is like selling for \$150 a hat that costs \$2. The more you sell the worse you are off. Like all rate wars, this one had to come to an end. We determined to take the ull by the horns and settle it for ourselves,

"Has Mr. Sage's company decided to restore e price to \$1 10, too?" "I do not know exactly what the Standard is

"Does the action of the New Amsterdam com

"Does the action of the New Amsterdam com-pany to-day foreshadow a combination of all the companies at an early day?"

"That I cannot say. All I know is that up to to-night there is no consolidation and no im-mediate prospect of one. But these big con-solidations are made in a hurry when things get to the consolidating point, and twenty-four hours ofttimes brings about a change in things that is totally unexpected a few hours beforethat is totally unexpected a few hours before-

"Will there be a combination eventually?"
"Probably there will. That is the tendency among gas companies at the present time."

SUIT AGAINST PENSION COMMISSIONER Chattanooga, Tenn., Nov. 23 (Special).—Thomas Giffe, a pension attorney, to-day entered sult in the Circuit Court here against the Pension Commis-sioner, H. Clay Evans, for \$25,000 as damages. Giffe was tiwee disbarred from practising before the Pension Bureau, and he says it was through the instrumentality of Commissioner Evans. Once he was reinstated upon the personal interference of the President, but was again disbarred by Com-missioner Evans. Evans and Giffs have been politi-cal enemies in Tennessee politics for a long time, belonging to opposite factions of the Republican

TWO WAYS FOR COST OF ONE. November 29th the Lackawanna Railroad will sell tickets from New York to Niagara Falls and return for one fare, good to return to and including De-camber 4th.—Advt.

CHAMBERLAIN SEES EMPEROR.

MUCH SPECULATION OVER THE SECRE-

TARY'S VISIT TO WINDSOR. Windsor, Nov. 23.-Emperor William, the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Connaught and Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein shot in the Great Park this morning, near Cumberland Lodge, where they lunched.

The two young German princes visited the Houses of Parliament in London in the forenoon. There was a strictly family dinner at the castle this evening, but the Queen was not present owing to the death of the Princess of Leiningen. For the same reason the military band will not play at the castle during the remainder of the Imperial visit.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies, Joseph Chamberlain, arrived at the castle on a flying visit during the day, which, in view of his recent visit to Hatfield House, the residence of the Premier, is causing much speculation, Mr. Chamberlain had an interview with the Emperor. Mr. Chamberlain immediately after his arrival had an interview with Count von Hatzfeldt-Wildenburg, the German Ambassador, the German Minister of Foreign Affairs. Emmeet to fix the dividend for the current quar- peror William on his return from shooting summoned Count von Hatzfeldt to a long au-

Mr. Chamberlain returned to London withou seeing the Queen, who was out driving.

MAXIMS TOO MUCH FOR DERVISHES.

FOUR HUNDRED OF THE SOUDANESE KILLED IN

Cairo, Nov. 23.-General Wingate, with an Egyp tian force, moved from Fakikohi yesterday to at tack the force of Ahmed Fedil, reported to be at Nefissa (Drefissa?), twenty-three miles from the River Nile, on the road to Genial (Gimeh?). The Sirdar (General Kitchener) has telegraphed to Lord Cramer, the British Minister, as follows:

Cromer, the British Minister, as follows:

Omdurman, Nov. 23.—Wingate found Nefissa evacuated, pushed on to Abriandil, four miles further, and found Fedil's forces encamped. They were forthwith engaged by the mounted troops under Mahon, with four Maxims and two guns, and the Jehadieh, under Gorringe. The Dervishes charged with all their old dash to within eighty yards of the guns. Wingate, with the infantry, arrived in lime to support Mahon, and cleared the whole amp. The Dervishes bolted through the bush, pursued by the mounted troops. Wingate estimates Fedil's force at 2,500 men, of whom 400 were dilled.

Wingate captured many prisoners, and grain, rife-and spears. The Egyptian casualties were thre wounded.

CONFERENCE OF IRISH MEMBERS.

STEPS TAKEN TOWARD THE UNION OF THE HOS-TILE FACTIONS.

Dublin, Nov. 22.-A conference of the Nationalist members of Parliament was held at the Mansion House here to-day, with the object of bringing about a reunion of the different Irish factions. Timothy Harringtor presided. Only a score of Commoners were present. Mr. Healy explained the absence of John Dillon and his followers, but he said he thought it was the duty of the conference to proceed to the consideration of the proposals of Mr. Redmond's party and to discuss a basis for Mr. Redmond's party and to discuss a basis for reunion. Mr. Healy added that under the circumstances be believed it was best to repropose the resolution adopted at the last conference, and subsequently rescinded, namely, that "a committee of this conference be appointed to confer with Mr. Redmond's party with a view of accomplishing a reunion of the Irish National representatives."

After a discussion, in which Arthur O'Connor declared that the proposed or any other committee should only be appointed with the distinct understanding that Home Rule should be made the main object in and out of season, the resolution was adopted. P. J. Power dissented, and resigned the secretaryship of the meeting.

THE CAMEROONS SCANDAL.

ALLEGED CORRUPT DEAL OF GREATER MAGNI-

TUDE THAN WAS SUPPOSED. Berlin, Nov. 23.-Investigation shows that the tacts in the Cameroons scanda apparently corrupt deal had taken place, by which the Chief of the Colonial Department gave away \$0,000 square kilometers of Cameroon soil, estimated to be worth about 40,000,000 marks, to various high personages, far exceed the "Tagebiatt's" story.
The promoters, it appears, first formed a company
and soon sold out to a new company formed at
Brussels and made up of Belgians, Englishmen and several Americans, for 18,500,000 francs. The con-cession, it further appears, really cost them nothing. The first company was named in the concession Sudekamerun. Prince Hohenlohe-Oehringen was one of the original concessionaires. For this reason the Emperor forced his resignation as Chief

Court Chamberlain.

sion are even worse. To a company called the Nordwest-Kamerun territory was conceded larger than Bavaria. It lies in the hinterland of the Cameroons, is extremely fertile and includes valuable forests worth a thousand times the obligations the company assumes toward the Empire. The enthe company assumes to a 100,000 marks contribution to the proposed Lake Tohad expedition, while there are other undertakings to spend 3,000,000 marks within ten years in improvement of the tract to construct roads, steamer lines, plantations and factories, all redounding to the benefit of the company. The concession was granted for fifty years, which is to be extended for sixty years more if the company within twelve years constructs a railroad coastward. At the expiration of the second term the immense tract becomes the company's property, absolutely. The company also agrees to pay the Government a small share of its net profits. There is no provision that the company or a majority of its shareholders must be Germans. The correspondent of The Associated Press learns from the Colonial Office that the present chief, Dr. Von Buchka, adopted the British policy of getting big moneyed syndicates to take hold of the colonies on the prospect of large profits. It is understood that the whole affair will be thoroughly ventilated in the Reichstag, and that Dr. Von Buchka's days as an official are probably numbered. tire financial obligation is only a 100,000 marks con-

THE COQUET DRIFTS ASHORE.

from Bratvar that the British steamer Coquet, from Quebec for Sunderland, after drifting since November 19, the day she was abandoned by the captain and crew, has gone ashore near there. She has been examined, and her bottom found badly injured, in addition to some minor damages. There is little hope of salvage, as the stranded steamer is in a difficult position to work upon.

The eleven members of the crew who left the Coquet in the second boat when she was abandoned

The British steamer Coquet sailed from Quebe October 3 for Sunderland, and was first reported disabled by the steamer Benwick one hundred miles north of the Shetland Islands, with her provisions supply low. The Coquet was abandoned by the crew on November 19, and only one of the two boats, containing the captain and ten of the crew, reached Christiansand.

BRITISH SHIP DUNTRUNE LOST.

London, Nov. 23.—A dispatch received from Coro-nel, Chili, states that the British ship Duntrune, Captain Winterton, from Barry June 17 for Junin, was dismasted in a gale and is supposed to have foundered. Part of the crew have landed at Sandy Point. Searchers sent out for the remaining mem-bers have returned unsuccessful in finding them or

The Duntrune was an iron vessel of 1,457 tons, built in 1875, and halled from Dundee, Scotland.

LORD SALISBURY'S CONDITION. London, Nov. 23.-The following bulletin was issued at Hatfield House this evening:

Lord Salisbury is suffering from influenza, but his temperature has fallen and he has passed a comfortable day. EARL OF YARMOUTH A BANKRUPT.

London, Nov. 23.-In the Bankruptcy Court to-day a receiving order was made against the Earl of Varmouth. Southern R'y for Florida, Aiken, Augusta, New Orleans, Memphis, commercial and resort centres South and Southwest. Schedule page 1-Advt.

KILLED IN AN EXPLOSION.

ONE SLAIN AND SIX INJURED AT BROAD-WAY AND CANAL-ST.

GAS IN A BIG TRENCH BECAME IGNITED-

BOARDS HURLED IN AIR AND MANY WINDOWS BROKEN. One man lost his life and six men were in-

a trench at Broadway and Canal-st. THE KILLED. O'NEILL, Charles, thirty-three years old, of No. 231 East Fifty-eighth-st, employed as a starter by the Meteo-polition Street Railway Company; he was instantly killed by his head being crushed by a piece of flying

jured yesterday through the explosion of gas in

BURBRIDGE, Harry, a laborer employed by the railway company; struck by flying timbers; taken to the Hudson Street Hospital in an unconscious condition, he usualized a sprained back and contuisions, and suffered from shock.

KEEFFE, John, twenty-two years old, of No. 1,672 Parkate, a laborer at work in the trench; he sustained internal injuries, and his left hand was severely lacerated; taken to the Gouverneur Hospital.

MARIAN, Gottlieb, fifty-six years old, a merchant, of No. 51 East Sixty-third-st., injured about the chest, refused medical aid and went home.

MARKOWITZ, Abraham, seventeen years old, of No. 151
Forsyth-st, a laborer employed by the railway company; sustained a scalp wound; taken to the Gouverneur Hospital. PAUHER, Samuel, twenty-two years old, a salesman, of No. 223 East Broadway; sustained injuries to left leg and spine; refused medical aid and went home.

The explosion occurred at 2:50 o'clock, and the report was terrific. Gas had accumulated in the trench, which extended from the southbound track of the Broadway cable road west for about thirty feet into Canal-st, from curb to curb. The excavation was covered with four-inch planks, which had been in place for many months. Beneath them was a network of gas, water and sewer pipes and electrical conduits. The trench was dug by the Metropolitan Street Railway Company in order that its electrical conduits running through Canal-st. and used for supplying power might be connected with those is Broadway.

Sixteen men, under direction of the foreman Robert Bracken, were at work in and around the trench at the time. Stories as to what caused the explosion differ. John Keefe, one of the injured, was in the trench, with two Italians, They smelled gas and complained to the foreman, who is reported to have said:

"Oh, never mind that; there's no danger." The men, however, were not satisfied, and started to leave the excavation. They were half way out when the gas ignited. The Italians escaped unhurt, but Keefe was hurled several feet, and some of the heavy planks, which had been thrown into the air, fell on him.

A sheet of flame twenty feet high shot into the air, and before it rolled a dense cloud of black smoke. The air was filled with flying planking and bits of broken glass from the win dows of the buildings at Nos. 415 and 419 Broadway, on each side of Caral-st., which had been shattered by the concussion

KILLED BY A FLYING PLANK.

O'Neill, the starter, was standing at the crossing, having just signalled an Eighth-ave, car to start. Beside him stood Pauher. A piece of plank twenty feet long was torn from its fastenings and hurled like a huge javelin through the air. It flew over the head of Policeman Sullivan, who stood a few feet from the cartracks and struck O'Neill on the head. His skull was crushed in, and he fell dead. Other pieces of wreckage struck Pauher, who was knocked

Passing over another portion of the trench, a few feet away, was an empty truck, belonging to the Scovill Manufacturing Company, of No. 423 Broome-st. John Mone was driving the team. The truck was lifted several feet from the ground, and was enveloped in the flames that shot from the trench. Mone was thrown from his seat. The horses started to run, but were checked before they had made much headway. One of the rear wheels of the truck was ablaze, and Mone, with the assistance of some citizens, extinguished the flames. The driver suffered a few scratches, but was otherwise

Broadway and Canal-st, were crowded with cars, wagons and pedestrians, and it was at first thought that a more serious calamity had occurred. Those who were not injured made a

occurred. Those who were not injured made a rush for shelter. Policeman Kurtz was standing at the southwest corner and Mr. Marian was crossing Canal-st., when they were struck. Policeman Donnelly, of the Broadway Squad. sent out a fire alarm, and the crowd which had collected at the report of the explosion was augmented by the people who followed the engines to the scene. Word was telephoned to Police Headquarters that many people were believed to be killed, and Chief Devery, accompanied by Deputy Chiefs Cortright and Mc-Laughlin, Inspector Cross and Captain McClusky, with a number of detectives, hurried to the scene. Word was sent to the Macdougal-st. the Lizabeth-st and the City Hall stations, and the reserves from these pre-

Hall stations, and the reserves from these pre-

cincts went to the scene.

Policeman Donnelly dragged O'Nelli's body from beneath the timbers that covered it. The body was carried into the hallway of the Brandreth Bullding, at No. 415 Broadway. The infured were assisted to the sidewalk, and were soon in the hands of the ambulance surgeons. The big plate glass windows in the office of the West Shore Railroad Company, on the ground floor of the Brandreth Building, were shattered, and pictures were knocked from the walls. The clerks became panicstricken and rushed into the street, thinking that the build-

rushed into the street, thinking that the building was about to fall. The same scenes were enacted in scores of offices above, the windows of which were also broken. Hanan & Co.'s shoe store, at No. 419 Broadway, was also the target for heavy pieces of timber, which shattered the plate glass windows.

Waschman's restaurant, at No. 301 Canal-st, was filled with patrons when the accident occurred. The windows were smashed, and the frightened diners rushed into the street without hats or coats. Opposite, at No. 306, is a six story building, the ground floor of which is occupied by the New-York and Boston Dispatch Company. A dozen teams stood along the curb. John J. Clark, master of transportation, hurried his men out and succeeded in preventing a gen-

his men out and succeeded in preventing a gen-eral stampede of the frightened express horses. The upper portion of the building is occupied by Posner Brothers, skirt manufacturers. Two by Posner Brothers, said mandaturers. In hundred girls are employed by the firm, and they were thrown into a panic by the explosion and the breaking of the windows of the building. Superintendent Max Hirschberg ran from floor to floor and prevented the young women from rushing to the stairways, where some might

have been crushed to death. HOW THE ACCIDENT HAPPENED.

ascertaining how the gas became ignited Deputy Fire Chief Duane, after the blaze had been extinguished, found an overturned workman's lamp in the trench. Some of the workmen denied that they had used lamps. Ginley, however, admitted to a reporter that a lighted lamp was near where Keefe was at work. Foreman Bracken said he could not account for the explosion. Chief. Devery ordered that he had explosion. Chief Devery ordered that he be placed under arrest, on a technical charge of homicide, and taken to the Macdougal-st. sta-

Policeman Donnelly said that he and several other policemen had noticed a strong odor of gas about the corner all day, and that they had spoken to the workmen about it.

A man named Henry Good declared that he was looking at the Scovill Company's truck as it was passing over the trench, and saw one of the hind wheels strike against a piece of stone.

The contact made a spark which ignited the seventeer made a spark which ignited the seventeer made as a spark which ignited the seventeer made at the seventeer made as a spark which ignited the seventeer made and the seventeer made as a spark which ignited the seventeer made as a spar The contact made a spark, which ignited the escaping gas, and the explosion followed.

The damage caused to the trench was said to be immaterial. About \$1,000 worth of glass was

Thanksgiving Day Excursion to Niagara Falls via New York Central. Half-fare. Particulars from Ticket Agenta.

broken in the surrounding buildings.